

LOV

The banish'd never hopes his love to see.
The lover and the love of human kind. Dryden.
7. Lewdness. Pope.
He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation. Shakspeare. Rich. III.
8. Unreasonable liking. Taylor's holy living.
The love to sin makes a man sin against his own reason.
Men in love with their opinions may not only suppose
what is in question, but allege wrong matter of fact. Locke.
9. Fondness; concord. Come love and health to all!
Then I'll sit down: give me some wine; fill full. Shak.
Shall I come unto you with a rod, or in love, and in the
spirit of meekness? 1 Cor. iv. 21.
10. Principle of union. Love is the great instrument of nature, the bond and cement
of society, the spirit and spring of the universe: love is
such an affection as cannot so properly be said to be in the
soul, as the soul to be in that: it is the whole man wrapt
up into one desire. South's Sermons.
11. Picturelike representation of love. The lovely babe was born with ev'ry grace:
Such was his form as painters, when they show
Their utmost art, on naked loves below. Dryden's Ovid.
12. A word of endearment. 'Tis no dishonour, trust me, love, 'tis none;
I would die for thee. Dryden's Don Sebastian.
13. Due reverence to God. I know that you have not the love of God in you. John.
Love is of two sorts, of friendship and of desire; the one
betwixt friends, the other betwixt lovers; the one a rational,
the other a sensitive love: so our love of God consists of two
parts, as esteeming of God, and desiring of him. Hammond.
The love of God makes a man chaste without the labo-
rious arts of fasting, and exterior disciplines; he reaches at
glory without any other arms but those of love. Taylor.
14. A kind of thin silk stuff. This leaf held near the eye, and obverted to the light,
appeared so full of pores, with such a transparency as that of
a sieve, a piece of cyprus, or lovehood. Boyle on Colours.
LOVEAPPLE. n. f. The loveapple has a flower consisting of one leaf, which
expands in a circular order; the style afterwards becomes a
roundish, soft, fleshy fruit, divided into several cells, which
contain many flat seeds. Miller.
LOVEKNOT. n. f. [love and knot.] A complicated figure, by
which affection interchanged is figured.
LOVELETTER. n. f. [love and letter.] Letter of courtship.
The children are educated in the different notions of their
parents: the sons follow the father, while the daughters read
loveletters and romances to their mother. Addison's Spect.
LOVELLY. adv. [from lovely.] Amiaably; in such a manner
as to excite love. Thou look'st
Lovely dreadful. Orway's Venice Preserv'd.
LOVELINESS. n. f. [from lovely.] Amiaableness; qualities of
mind or body that excite love. Carrying thus in one person the only two bands of good-
will, loveliness and lovingness. Sidney.
When I approach
Her loveliness, so absolute she seems,
That what she wills to do, or say,
Seems wisest, virtuous, best, best. Milt. Pa. Lost.
If there is such a native loveliness in the sex, as to make
them victorious when they are in the wrong, how restless
is their power when they are on the side of truth? Addison.
LOVELORN. adj. [love and lorn.] Forsaken of one's love.
The love-lorn nightingale,
Nightly to thee her sad long mourneth well. Milton.
LOVELY. adj. [from love.] Amiaable; exciting love.
The breast of Hecuba,
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier
Than Hector's forehead. Shakspeare's Coriolanus.
Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives,
and in their death they were not divided. 2 Sam. i. 23.
The flowers which it had press'd
Appeared to my view,
More fresh and lovely than the rest, Denham.
That in the meadows grew.
The Christian religion gives us a more lovely character of
God than any religion ever did. Tillotson's Sermons.
The fair
With cleanly powder dry their hair;
And round their lovely breast and head
Fresh flow'rs their mingl'd odours shed.
LOVEMONGER. n. f. [love and monger.] One who deals in af-
fairs of love. Thou art an old lovemonger, and speakest skilfully. Shak.
LOVER. n. f. [from love.]
1. One who is in love.

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Love is blind, and lovers cannot see
The pretty follies that themselves commit. Shakspeare.
Let it be never said, that he whole breast
Is fill'd with love, should break a lover's rest. Dryden.
2. A friend; one who regards with kindness. Your brother and his lover have embrac'd.
I tell thee, fellow, Shakspeare.
Thy general is my lover: I have been
The book of his good act, whence men have read
His fame unparallel'd haply amplified. Shakspeare.
3. One who likes any thing. To be good and gracious, and a lover of knowledge, are
amiable things. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
LO'OVER. n. f. [from Louvert, French, an opening.] An open-
ing for the smoke to go out at in the roof of a cottage. Spens.
LO'VESECRET. n. f. [love and secret.] Secret between lovers.
What danger, Arimant, is this you fear?
Or what love-secret which I must not hear. Dryden's Aur.
LO'VESICK. adj. [love and sick.] Disordered with love; lan-
guishing with amorous desire. See, on the floor inhabits purple spring,
Where nightingales their lovesick ditty sing, Dryden.
To the dear mistress of my lovesick mind,
Her swain a pretty present has design'd. Dryden's Virg.
Of the reliefs to ease a lovesick mind,
Flavia prescribes despair. Grayville.
LO'VESOME. adj. [from love.] Lovely. A word not used.
Nothing new can spring
Without thy warmth, without thy influence bear,
Or beautiful or lovesome can appear. Dryden's Lucretius.
LO'VESONG. n. f. [love and song.] Song expressing love.
Poor Romeo is already dead!
Stab'd with a white wench's black eye,
Run through the ear with a lovesong. Shakspeare.
Love'song weeds and fatyrick thorns are grown,
Where feeds of better arts were early sown. Donne.
LO'VESUIT. n. f. [love and suit.] Courtship.
His lovesuit hath been to me
As fearful as a siege. Shakspeare's Cymbeline.
LO'VE-TALE. n. f. [love and tale.] Narrative of love.
The love-tale
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat;
Whose wanton passions in the sacred porch
Ezekiel saw. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.
Cato's a proper person to instruct
A love-tale with. Addison's Cato.
LO'VE-THOUGHT. n. f. [love and thought.] Amorous fancy.
Away to sweet beds of flowers,
Love-thoughts lie rich when canopied with bowers. Shakspeare.
LO'VE-TOKEN. n. f. [love and token.] Small presents given by lovers.
Has this amorous gentleman presented himself with any
lovetoken, such as gold snuff-boxes. Arbuth. and Pope's Ma. Sc.
LO'VE-TRICK. n. f. [love and trick.] Art of expressing love.
Other dispositions than dancing jollities;
Other love-tricks than glancing with the eyes. Donne.
LOUGH. n. f. [lough, Irish, a lake.] A lake; a large inland
standing water. A people near the northern pole that won,
Whom Ireland sent from loughs and forests here, Fairfax.
Divided far by sea from Europe's shore. Phil. Trans.
LOUGH NELS never freezes. Lough Nels never freezes.
LO'VING. participial adj. [from love.]
1. Kind; affectionate. So loving to my mother,
That he permitted not the winds of heav'n
To visit her face too roughly. Shakspeare's Hamlet.
This earl was of great courage, and for this cause much
loved of his soldiers, to whom he was no less loving again. Heyward.
2. Expressing kindness. The king took her in his arms till she came to herself,
and comforted her with loving words. Elyth. xv. 8.
LO'VINGKINDNESS. Tenderness; favour; mercy. A scrip-
tural word. Remember, O Lord, thy tender mercies, and thy loving-
kindnesses. Psalm. cxv. 6.
He has adapted the arguments of obedience to the imper-
fection of our understanding, requiring us to consider him
only under the amiable attributes of goodness and loving-
kindness, and to adore him as our friend and patron. Rogers.
LO'VINGLY. adv. [from loving.] Affectionately; with kind-
ness. The new king, having no less lovingly performed all du-
ties to him dead than alive, pursued on the siege of his un-
cles as natural brother, as much for the revenge of his father, as
for the establishing of his own quiet. Sidney, b. ii.
It is no great matter to live lovingly with good-natured and
meek persons; but he that can do so with the forward and
perverse, he only hath true charity. Trapp.
LO'VINGNESS. n. f. [from loving.] Kindness; affection.
Carrying

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Carrying thus in one person the only two bands of good-
will, loveliness and lovingness. Sidney, b. i.
LOUIS D'OR. n. f. [French.] A golden coin of France, va-
lued at about seventeen shillings. If he is desired to change a louis d'or, he must consider of
it. Spectator, N. 305.
TO LOUNGE. v. n. [lunderen, Dutch.] To idle; to live
lazily. LO'UNGER. n. f. [from lounge.] An idler.
LOUNGE. n. f. [languria, Latin.] A tall gangrel. Ains.
LOUSE. n. f. plural lice. [lur, Saxon; lous, Dutch.] A small
animal, of which different species live on the bodies of men,
beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures. There were lice upon man and beast. Exod. viii. 18.
Frogs, lice, and flies, mult all his palace fill
With loath'd intrusion. Milton.
It is beyond even an atheist's credulity and impudence to
affirm, that the first men might proceed out of the tumours
of leaves of trees, as maggots and flies are supposed to do
now, or might grow upon trees; or perhaps might be the
lice of some prodigious animals, whole species is now extinct.
Bentley's Sermons.
Not that I value the money the fourth part of the skip of
a louse. To LOUSE. v. a. [from the noun.] To clean from lice.
As for all other good women, that love to do but little
work, how handsome it is to louse themselves in the sun-
shine, that they have been but a while in Ireland can well
witness. Spenser on Ireland.
You fat and lous'd him all the sun-shine day. Swift.
LOUSEWORT. n. f. The name of a plant; called also rattle
and cack's-comb. There are four different kinds of this plant, which grow
wild, and in some low meadows are very troublesome; espe-
cially one sort with yellow flowers, which rises to be a foot
high or more, and is often in such plenty as to be the most
predominant plant; but it is very bad food for cattle. Miller.
LOUSILY. adv. [from louse.] In a paltry, mean, and scurvy way.
LOUSINESS. n. f. [from louse.] The state of abounding with
lice. LO'USY. adj. [from louse.]
1. Swarming with lice; over-run with lice. Let him be daub'd with louse, live high and whore,
Sometimes he lousy, but be never poor. Dryden's Juu.
Sweetbriar and gooseberry are only lousy in dry times, or
very hot places. Mortimer's Husbandry.
2. Mean; low born; bred on the dunghill. I pray you now remembrance on the lousy knave mine host.
A lousy knave, to have his gibes and his mockeries. Shakspeare.
LOUT. n. f. [loute, old Dutch. Mr. Lye.] A mean awkward
fellow; a bumpkin; a clown. Pamela, whose noble heart doth disdain, that the trust of
her virtue is repaid in such a lout's hands, had yet, to shew
an obedience, taken on shepherdish apparel. Sidney.
This lout, as he exceeds our lords, the odds
Is, that we fence are men, and you are gods. Shakspeare.
I have need of such a youth,
That can with some discretion do my business;
For 'tis no trusting to you foolish lout. Shakspeare.
Thus would the louts in melancholy strain. Gay's Past.
TO LOUPE. v. n. [lucan, to bend, Saxon.] To pay obedience;
to bend; to bow; to stoop. Obsolete. It was used in a
good sense. In Scotland they say, a fellow with lowtan or
lutan shoulders; that is, one who bends forwards; his
shoulders or back. He fair the knight saluted, louting low,
Who fair him quitted, as that courteous was. Fa. Qu.
Under the sand-bag he was seen,
Louting low, like a forster green. Ben. Johnson's Underw.
The palmer, grey with age, with count'nance louting low,
His head ev'n to the earth before the king did bow. Drayton.
TO LOWE. v. a. This word seems in Shakspeare to signify,
to overpower. I am loved by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble chevalier. Shakspeare. Henry VI.
LO'UTISH. adj. [from lout.] Clownish; bumpkinly.
This loutish clown is such, that you never saw so ill-fa-
voured a visor; his behaviour such, that he is beyond the de-
gree of ridiculous. Sidney.
LO'UTISHLY. adv. [from lout.] With the air of a clown;
with the gait of a bumpkin. Low, adv.
1. Not high. 2. Not rising far upwards. It became a spreading vine of low stature. Ezek. xvii. 6.
3. Not elevated in situation. O mighty Caesar! do'st thou lye so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure? Shakspeare. Julius Caesar.
Whatever is washed away from them is carried down
into the lower grounds, and into the sea, and nothing is
brought back. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

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4. Descending far downwards; deep. 5. Not deep; not swelling high; shallow: used of water.
As two men were walking by the sea-side at low water,
they saw an oyster, and they both pointed at it together. L'Estrange.
It is low ebb sure with his accuser, when such peccadillo's
are put in to swell the charge. Aterbury.
6. Not of high price: as, corn is low. 7. Not loud; not noisy.
As when in open air we blow,
The breath, though strain'd, sounds flat and low:
But if a trumpet take the blast,
It lifts it high, and makes it last. Waller.
The theatre is so well contrived, that, from the very deep
of the stage, the lowest found may be heard distinctly to the
farthest part of the audience; and yet, if you raise your voice
as high as you please, there is nothing like an echo to cause
confusion. Addison on Italy.
8. In latitudes near to the line. They take their course either high to the north, or low to
the south. Abbot's Descript. of the World.
9. Not rising to so great a sum as some other accumulation of
particulars. Who can imagine, that in sixteen or seventeen hundred
years time, taking the lower chronology, that the earth had
then food, mankind should be propagated no farther than
Judaea. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
10. Late in time: as, the lower empire. 11. Dejected; depressed. To be lowly,
The lowest, most dejected, thing of fortune,
Stands still in eperance. Shakspeare.
His spirits are so low his voice is drown'd,
He hears as from afar, or in a swoon,
Like the deaf murmur of a distant found. Dryden.
Though he before had gall and rage,
Which death or conquest must assuage;
He grows dispirited and low,
He hates the fight, and thuns the foe. Prior.
12. Impotent; subdued. To keep them all quiet, he must keep them in greater
awe and less splendor; which power he will use to keep them
as low as he pleases, and at no more cost than makes for his
own pleasure. Granat's Bills of Mortality.
13. Not elevated in rank or station; abject. He woos both high and low, both rich and poor. Shakspeare.
Try in men of low and mean education, who have never
elevated their thoughts above the spade. Locke.
14. Dishonourable; betokening meanness of mind: as, low
tricks. 15. Not sublime; not exalted in thought or diction.
He has not so many thoughts that are low and vulgar, but,
at the same time, has not so many thoughts that are sublime
and noble. Addison's Spectator, No. 279.
In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wits of
the heathen world are low and dull. Felton on the Classics.
16. Reduced; in poor circumstances; as, I am low in the world.
Low, adv.
1. Not aloft; not at a high price; meanly: it is chiefly used
in composition. Proud of their numbers and secure in foul,
The confident and over-lusty French:
Do the low-rated English play at dice? Shakspeare. Hen. V.
This is the prettiest low-born lass, that ever
Ran the greenford; nothing she does or seems,
But snacks of something greater than herself,
Too noble for this place. Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.
There under Ebon shades and low-brow'd rocks,
As ragged as thy locks,
In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell. Milton.
My eyes no object met
But low-hung clouds, that dipt themselves in rain,
To shake their fleeces on the earth again. Dryden.
No luxury found room
In low-roof houses, and bare walls of lome. Dryden.
Vast yellow offsprings are the German's pride;
But hotter climates narrower frames obtain,
And low-built bodies are the growth of Spain. Creech.
Whenever I am turned out, my lodge descends upon a
low-spirited creeping family. We wand'ring go through dreary wastes,
Where round some mould'ring tow'r pale ivy creeps,
And low-brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deeps. Pope.
Corruption, like a general flood,
Shall deluge all; and a'rice creeping on,
Spread like a low-born mist, and blot the sun. Pope.
2. In times near our own. In that part of the world which was first inhabited, even
as low down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their
flocks and herds. Locke.
3. With a depression of the voice. Lucia, speak low, he is retir'd to rest. Addison's Cato.
4. In